

Scandalous.

Some of our Whig papers are green enough to copy the following remarks of a correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, with apparent approbation:

"To arrest the war, at its present stage, would be impracticable even if desired and agreed to by the governments both of Mexico and the United States. The 'tumultuary population' of the Mississippi valley have taken into their own hands the conduct of Mexico—and they will have it—until the whole of it—with or without the co-operation of the government of the United States.

"Destiny is at work. The folly and blindness of Mexico on one side, and the impulses of the American population on the other side, will insure the speedy conquest of all Mexico. It is of little importance what the administration may do in this war—whether they manage it well or ill—for all that was wanted was to set the ball in motion.

"The sacrifice of Taylor and all his force, at San Luis—an event likely enough—will but hasten and insure the destruction of Mexican nationality."

Without a word about the rest, can any sensible man regard the libellous allusion to the "tumultuary population" of the West—for it means that—without scolding the writer's impudence and pitying his ignorance! There is not one particle of truth in the writer's statement in this respect; and his oracular declarations prove that he knows as little of the feelings of Western men regarding Mexico, as of their general character. He judges of us all by the peculiar characteristics of some comical or uncommon genius, whom we may occasionally choose to send to Congress as a sort of *varia avis* in that comprehensive cage! That the opinion of such an undisciplined Yankee, who supposes that every man west of the Alleghenies is a Mike Fink or a Davy Crockett—half horse and half alligator—should be endorsed by our Whig editors, seems to us rather queer, to say the least. We say, on the contrary, what we most firmly believe to be true, that the population of the West, have no undue desire to make a conquest of Mexico, though if "Destiny" is working out that result, they are willing to put up with it very philosophically. They do believe, however, that many of the Mexicans are a cowardly, tyrannical, lying and knavish set of scamps, who have acted dishonestly and dishonorably towards us, and "senselessly" in regard to their own best interests; that they have for years taken every means to insult and injure us collectively and individually in every way in their power; and that they deserve punishment not only as a matter of just vengeance on our part, but as the only means of teaching them to behave themselves like civilized men. To this end our population are ready to fight to the last gasp, and this they will do, let come what may—even at the expense of the misapprehensions and sneers of a part of their own countrymen who do not know, and cannot appreciate them. But it is all utter nonsense to represent the people of the West as a mass of marauders—it is libellous and altogether untrue. Their predominant traits are patriotism and bravery—and these are accompanied by a large share of kindred and generous virtues. It is to motives and incentives growing out of these, as a general thing, that we owe the alacrity with which our young men left their half-cleared lands, their wives, their children, sweet-hearts and friends, for the certain sufferings and dangers of a soldier's career. When their services are no longer needed by the country, we will pledge our lives that they will at once turn their hands against Mexico, and peacefully and quietly return to their own homes, content that they have done their duty as true and faithful citizens should do it—the consciousness of which will be their chief reward.

**FIRE AT MADISON.**—The Banner states that the following stores were burnt at the recent fire in Madison, viz: the wholesale grocery and iron store on the East, occupied by Messrs. Polleys & Butler, and the dry goods store of Mr. Irby Smith, on the West. All the buildings belonging to Mr. C. W. Bassett. By the energy of the citizens, nearly all the goods of Mr. Smith were saved. A considerable portion of the more valuable articles in the first store of Messrs. Polleys & Butler's Store were also taken out and preserved. Mr. Hubbs's whole stock was entirely consumed. All the property lost, including the buildings, was insured nearly, if not to the full amount of its value—except about \$2,300 in State Stock belonging to a widow lady, placed by Mr. Hubbs in his iron chest for safe-keeping. There is very strong evidence that Mr. Hubbs's store was first robbed, and then set on fire. The whole loss of property is estimated at about \$20,000, which will fall principally on the Hartford Insurance Offices.

**THE DRAGON REGIMENT.**—Major Burbridge, of the new Dragon Regiment, (says the Cincinnati Advertiser,) was yesterday in this city and on his way to Washington. He was met here, we learn, with instructions to report himself, with his command, to General Taylor, in Mexico, at the earliest practicable moment. This regiment, the reader will remember, was raised more particularly for service in Oregon. It consists of ten companies of one hundred men each, the majority of which are at Jefferson Barracks, and a large portion of whom were recruited in Indiana. We have the best evidence that our boys will make themselves felt, if opportunity offers. They go under a gallant set of officers, as proud of their men as their men are proud of their country. We have, or shall have, a regular correspondent in the above regiment, who has kindly promised to keep us advised of its chief movements, and particularly as to the recruits from this State. Those having friends thus absent, will do well to become regular subscribers to the State Sentinel.

**J. A. Green, "the Reformed Gambler,"** whose exhibitions of the science and trickery of gaming have attracted public attention, is now in town, and we understand will deliver one or more lectures. We have no doubt that he will have crowds to listen to him, merely for the amusement of the thing, if not for the better object of aiding in a good work. If any one will gamble after learning the various tricks by which an adept is sure to cheat them, they at least deserve to lose their money.

**Wise, the Adornant,** proposes to take the Castle of Ullua by means of a balloon, loaded with percussioned bombs and torpedoes, and manœuvred by a cable five miles long. The balloon is to take position directly over the castle, and then to discharge its destructive contents upon the heads of the devoted devils. The Philadelphia Ledger observes that as Mr. Wise understands the operation, he is the very man to entrust with this important undertaking. Should he take this redoubtable fortress by these novel means, he will acquire a renown that will go far to rival the claims of General Taylor to the next Presidency.

**COMMODORE DECATUR.**—The remains of this gallant naval officer were recently removed from Washington, where they had reposed many years, to Philadelphia. He fell in 1820. Upon opening the coffin, every lineament of the fine face was gone, and nothing remained but the skeleton and a few fragments of dress. A large military and civic procession was formed at Philadelphia, upon the arrival of the remains, and escorted them with great pomp to their new resting place in St. Paul's church yard, where a monument will be erected over them.

**WE** thank our friends of the Cincinnati Advertiser for their Daily. Will remember the favor, sure.

# The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 12, 1846.

[Volume VIII—Number 21.]

**THE WALSH EXPRESS OF THE 4TH INST.** pays us the following "left-handed" compliment. Perhaps we will be sorry for it when he has seen our remarks on the paragraph about the Great Western resolutions. We half regret them ourselves, though they were right, and deserved. Why can't editors always treat one another as honorable men should?

**INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.**—The editors and proprietors, the Messrs. Chapman, now issue a weekly and semi-weekly paper, and are preparing for the regular issue of their tri-weekly, during the approaching season of the Legislature. We do not know whether the party considers the Sentinel *their* organ, or only one of their organs at the Capital; as a newspaper, however, it occupies a high rank among our State journals; and as a political engine, but few in Indiana possess more power. Imbued with the happy faculty of the thrifty Scotch housewife, which "made auld claidie look amiss at weel's the new," we know of few better champions for the ruinous policy they advocate. If they are "progressive," however, they ought to learn as they live, and they deserve flattering success from their party now, if they learn salubrious, the time may come when we can wish them as much success politically as we do now personally.

**EDITORIAL CONVENTION.**—We believe most of the editors of the State, have agreed to attend the convention at the Capital on the 9th of December. To meet together and make a general acquaintance with each other, and make editorial life of much of its asperity, and we think in this respect, would do much good; but that a "hill of prices" can be made, which will be adhered to, we have not the least expectation. Every few weeks we have a "blue place, blank of all kinds from the Capital, and we get much of the same sort of thing. We expect to go over, however, and "see what we can see," provided we can "quarrel on the enemy" for the time being, if we get out of cash. The "Official Gazette" men, therefore, and better engage an extra cook and laundress. We are happy to find that they have just put up a new and excellent cooking stove—Walsh Express.

"Blanks of all kinds from the Capital," &c., we know nothing about. As to "quarreling on the enemy," just come on. GREEN'S PATENT will do good service for a few of the "bloys; and our junior will lend the editor of the Express a shirt, if necessary.

**STATE SENTINEL.**—Let not the Sentinel suppose that we were in earnest in our little rebuke of their geographical error about holding the editorial convention on the 13th. We had a few weeks previous made the same kind of an error, relative to the whig majority in the Legislature, and they made it the occasion for some illiberal remarks. And our retort about their error was kindly done to show them that they were liable to errors like ourselves. All this should give Mr. Sentinel, twice the shyness he owes a little more charity towards each other. Do you not think so?—Brookville American.

We are willing to treat the "American," as well as all contemporaries, with as much courtesy and charity as they are disposed to treat us,—full as much. We never seek for personal quarrels, but desire to avoid them as much as possible, and to regard the members of the corps editorial as honorable men. We shall not assume an attitude opposed to this, if we can avoid it, unless driven to it by the unjust aspersions of others.

**SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—The Detroit Free Press justly observes, that when the whigs wish to condense all their hatred of the present Secretary of the Treasury into one word, they call him Sir Robert Walker, he being, they say, the humble follower of the great British statesman in the cause of free trade. The trait in the character of Sir Robert Peel which our American whigs so much dislike, is no doubt exhibited in the last words of that gentleman in the British Parliament on throwing off the robes of office—words which will be as immortal as his fame:

"I shall have a name executed by every monopolist who maintains protection for his own individual benefit, but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good will in those places which are the abodes of men whose lot it is to labor, and earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow—a name remembered with expressions of good will, when they shall recreate their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, the sweetest because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustice."

We venture to say that no American Whig statesman or politician can truthfully utter such noble sentiments as these.

**RUIN!**—The N. Y. Tribune of Oct. 10, contains in its business column (which cannot pay fast and lose with the facts) a comparative statement of exports from the port of New York for the first nine months of 1845 and 1846, and sums up as follows:

"The increase in wheat flour over last year is 445,000 bbls; in rye flour, 5,500; corn meal, 44,500; corn, 500,000 bushels; wheat, 655,000 bushels; lard, 79,000 kegs; beef, 26,000 bbls; pork, 2,500 bbls; tallow, 950 casks; butter, 9,210 barrels; jams and marmalade, 2,230 casks; domestic goods, 9,700 pkgs., &c. The exports of ashes have fallen off 3,640 casks pearls, and 13,500 casks pots. Cheese is a little less than last year. There is no material decline in other articles. The value of the above excess is not less than five millions of dollars."

If the Tribune had added that the great proportion of this increase had been within the last four months, the statement would have been nearer the truth, and a still clearer evidence of the "ruin" impending over the country.

**IT** is stated in the New Orleans Spanish paper, "La Patria," that the capital of the State of Mexico was to be transferred to Toluca. It is further stated that the Mexicans are fortifying the city of Mexico with great care, to defray the expenses of which, the Government had levied a forced contribution.

**GOOD FORTUNE.**—Capt. James M. Scofield, editor of the New London (Ct.) Morning Star, has recently become sole heir, by the death of a bachelor uncle, to an estate in the northern part of Scotland, said to be worth £180,000. Wish some rich uncle would serve us so.

**MADISON BRANCH BANK.**—The Banner gives the following list of Directors for the ensuing year in the Madison Branch Bank, viz: J. F. D. Lanier, H. Watts, J. Whitehead, B. Hubbs, Geo. W. Leonard, E. G. Whitney, and S. S. Gillet. The State Directors were W. Wells, David Shaw, and A. Todd. J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and J. M. Moore, Esq., Cashier.

Chapman, of the Indiana Sentinel, says that "the Whigs can't come it." Chapman may put his thumb to his nose as much as he pleases. Divergent gentlemen, first and last, have applied thumb and finger to that same beautiful organ of his.—Louisville Jour.

Never mind that snail lie. We were never, however, ridden out of Connecticut on a rail for a "Darkie liaison."

**MR. SAMUEL S. BRATTEN** has become the publisher of the "Jacksonian," printed at Russellville. J. L. Robinson, Esq., still has charge of the Editorial department; and under the energy and talent of these gentlemen, we have no doubt that the paper will increase in usefulness and interest. We hope it will be liberally supported.

The tolls on the Ohio canals, this year, thus far, are more than \$100,000 greater than they were last year.

Flour at Cincinnati, at the latest dates, sold at 84.

**HURRICANE AT KEY WEST.**—Chief part of the town blown down—Great loss of life and destruction of shipping—U. S. brig Perry lost.—The schooner Sarah Churchman, Capt. Raymond, from New York via Key West, bound for Brazos St. Jago, arrived at the North East Pass on Wednesday morning week, and landed Commodore Sloat and his son, from the Pacific, and Lieut. Wm. C. Pease, of the U. S. States revenue cutter Morris, lost at Key West. Lieut. Pease is the bearer of dispatches from Key West to Washington, and we are indebted to him for the following letter describing one of the most destructive hurricanes that have visited our shores, and for the memoranda which follow, giving an account of the loss of life, the destruction of Key West, and of the shipping so far as it came to his knowledge. Among the vessels lost is the United States brig Perry, from Havana, for Charleston, in which Commodore Sloat and his son were passengers.

The following are extracts from the letter of Lieut. Pease and the memorandum referred to:

"Fourteen persons were either killed or drowned at Key West. A small boat, a boat escaped to tell the tale. The only vestige of the Light House to be seen, is a portion of the iron posts of the lantern, and some pieces of soap stone which have washed one hundred yards from the spot where they fell.

"At Sand Key, six persons were killed or drowned—most likely the former, as the general impression is, they flew to the stone Light House for refuge, the Key being very low.

"At Key West the tide was five feet high, and running six miles an hour through the centre of the town.

"All the wharves are washed away or injured—not one warehouse escaped the fury of the storm—wood and stone secured all alike going to destruction. There are not more than 6 out of 600 houses but are unroofed or blown down—300 are estimated to have blown down.

"The public buildings at the Fort, as well as the wharves, are all gone, and the fort is itself a mass of ruins. It is estimated that the government alone will lose about \$200,000 by the hurricane. The Custom House is much injured, but the U. S. Barracks at the east end of the town sustained no injury."

In addition to the above we set it at the N. Orleans papers that fifty vessels were blown ashore in the harbor of Havana.

The New Orleans Courier much fears the blockading squadron off Vera Cruz has felt this tempest and suffered severely, as they were in the open sea, with no port to take shelter in. Vessels will go ashore in consequence of the light-houses being destroyed. The New Orleans Bee of the 5th says that 'Captain Winsor, of the ship Shawmut, having spoken at the 18th inst., 30 miles east of Key West, the United States schooner Flirt, from Vera Cruz, bound to Norfolk. Commander Sinclair informed Capt. Winsor that the hurricane of the 11th inst. was very severe in Havana, in which harbor some fifty sail vessels were lost. Capt. W. did not learn from the Flirt whether the city of Havana had sustained any damage, or any part of the island had suffered from the gale."

**VALUE OF NEW LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.**—AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.—The new trade opened with England by the change in the duties, has afforded a great market for our butter and cheese. It is now found to be more profitable to make butter and cheese than to raise wheat or maize in the State of New York. Grazing lands are now in demand. Orange and Delaware county farmers in this State make more off their farms in proportion, than the great western farmers. There is yet a great deal of forest land to be settled in the State of New York, and there is now a great prospect of an increase in the farming interest in this State. Large sales of land in Delaware county have been made to settlers this year, and when the railroad now making is finished, Delaware lands will become as valuable as those of Orange county, as farms for grazing.

**THE** above paragraph is from the "Express,"—one of the big Whig papers of New York city. How do the statements made in it tally with the humbug forebodings of ruin in consequence of the new tariff? The fact is that the ruin exists nowhere but in whig editorials and whig speeches; and we have no doubt that the practical advantages of the liberal tariff policy will run more of them than any thing else could do. We fancy however that the country will not be so much the poorer for that. Nobody gets fat on whig speeches, except perhaps once in a while the makers of a very.

**A VERY BENEVOLENT GENTLEMAN.**—The New York Sun recently proposed Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., as a candidate for Governor. No doubt Mr. Purdy would make a very accommodating Governor, if the following editorial from the Sun be true, and it is given with the greatest gravity:

"When in the grocery business, he always gave poor men down weight, their molasses jugs and oil cans went home so full, that they had to carry the corks in their hands, children coming for charcoal had a handful thrown in, after a heaping measure, and often has Elijah Purdy carried home their basket for them. He sold six cent loaves of bread for five cents; to his poor tenants, when their next was due, he would say 'don't come till you've done work—when you've nothing else to do, then come and pay me.' He was the grocer that gave thirteen eggs to the dozen. He was always at his counter, rain or shine, to accommodate the poor. Was a neighbor sick, he was first at his bedside; was there a death, he was the first to enquire what he could do for the family, and to make arrangements for the funeral. All his neighbors, of all parties, knew these facts, and will go for him to a man—and the women too, bless their souls, if they could only vote. Elijah F. Purdy tells the men in his employ to go to what church they please; to vote what ticket they please, as free as air. Often and often has he been seen in his grocery wagon, taking little children from the street, to take them to school, for the way to school. In the country, he would invite the poor peeler and the countryman to take a ride. In a shower, if he had an umbrella, he would ask the first man without one to come under."

**WHILE** some eastern papers are talking about the "turbulent population" of the West, the Philadelphia Ledger—a paper remarkable for its common sense—makes the following just remarks:

Some of the British journals, in their profound speculations upon the operation of our democratic institutions, have said that their unlimited license was attended with the most pernicious consequences, and consequently that the turbulent democracy of the West could not be converted into regular troops. We had supposed that the war of 1812 had left a few lessons on this subject. But what will they say now, on beholding the turbulent democracy marching, for hundreds of miles, into an enemy's country, and exhibiting all the valor, skill, courage, and enthusiasm of regular troops, upon a drill of little more than two months? We commend these facts to those European statesmen who talk about balance of power on our continent. We commend them to greenhorns everywhere.

**A NICE PIECE OF WORK.**—The New York Herald, in noticing the article at the Fair of the American Institute, says:—A very beautiful quilt, which hangs on the left of the entrance, and beyond the clerk's desk, really is of such striking beauty, and displays so much skill and perseverance in the maker, that it deserves special notice. It contains 10,000 blocks of two diamonds, each containing sixteen stitches, or in all, 320,000 stitches. It represents a country scene, and has over fifty different colors of silk in its composition. It attracts crowds of ladies.

## War and Army Items.

**THE CAPITULATION, ETC.**—It is said that it was the destructive effects of the mortar that first determined Ampudia to capitulate. It was towards evening on the 23d, when the mortar, with much labor, had been planted in the cemetery, near the cathedral, and within reach of the Plaza. The first shell, discharged about 7 p. m., fell close to the entrance of the cathedral, where the priest was performing mass, and its explosion spread such destruction around, that Ampudia, being entrained by the priest and others, immediately wrote his letter to General Taylor, asking terms.

**AMPUDIA.**—The Matamoros Flag states that a Mexican officer who was in the battle of Monterey, says that "Ampudia was in favor of capitulating upon the terms first offered by General Taylor—to leave the city with their lives—but was withheld, and made to demand a more honorable exit for his troops by the entreaties of his officers, who besought him not to dishonor the city by yielding to such terms." This is more than probable.

**TEXAN RANGERS.**—Hay's regiment was distinguished in the attack on the Bishop's Palace, under General Worth, who speaks in the highest terms of the Texans, and says they love to fight better, can stand hunger longer, and endure more fatigue than any soldiers he ever saw. The Texans are now all disbanded, and are on their way home, most of them by land through San Antonio. Col. Hays has authority to raise another regiment of one thousand men.

**CAPTAIN WALKER.**—It is reported that Captain Walker had his "gallant bay" shot from under him by a cannon ball; that in falling, one of his legs was under the horse; that the Mexican lancers were close upon him, but to avoid falling into their hands, he preferred to be decapitated. One of the lancers, however, approached with a pious lance, to prove whether there was life left in the body. Walker, saying him all the time, the moment the Mexican's horse was within his reach, jumped up, seized the reins, dropped the lancer from his saddle with his unerring eye, then jumped into the saddle himself, and joined his regiment. "If," says the Flag, "the gallant captain has lost his steed, the ladies of New Orleans will have another opportunity of testifying their approbation of his conduct."

An officer writing a description of the battle of Monterey, to a brother officer in Matamoros, says:

"The Texans are a gallant set of boys—perfect dare devils. They will do anything they are told to do. General Worth admires them, and he is not the only one. They are as different from our dragoons as night from day. Major Chevalier, one of the Texan officers, asked to go with Captain Smith to storm the first height. 'No,' says General Worth, 'I want Captain Smith to command that party.' 'There shall be no difficulty about that,' says the gallant lieutenant major, 'I will go under Captain Smith.' And this major is but a fair sample of the whole body. Col. Hays has gained a great reputation among our officers."

Walker has won new laurels. General Worth, in the late affair, he did the most of it, and lost only about 30 killed and wounded, while the main body of the army lost about 500. The Mexicans, it is thought, lost about the same number. We got thirty-five pieces of artillery by the surrender."

**STORES, MUNITIONS, ETC.**—A long train of wagons, over a hundred, arrived at Matamoros, on the 6th instant, from the mouth of the river, under escort of two companies of Indiana volunteers. One company, a fine looking body of men, and having the appearance of being well drilled, preceded the train, displaying a beautiful banner. The other company followed in rear of the train. Altogether it had a very imposing appearance. The train proceeds on to Matamoros, from the mouth of the river. A new cart accompanies it from Matamoros, and the Indiana return to their encampment below that city. The whole body of Indiana troops expect soon to be moved up, and are daily looking for the order to march. Unless Uncle Sam intends quashing the proceedings, the Hoosiers and Suckers will be in at the taking of Saltillo. They want to be up and at them."

**ATTENT TO LASSO A BOY.**—The steamer Corvette, on her trip down from Camargo, stopped for the night at a rancho on the river, and a small boy attached to the boat went ashore and strayed some distance from the bank. He was espied by a Mexican, who thought to entrap him with a lasso and drag him off. The Mexican was no doubt, expert in the use of this weapon, but somehow he was not quick enough in his movements. He succeeded in encircling the boy with the noose, but before he could throw him from his feet, the youngster fired two pistol balls into him, which hurried Mr. Mexican off, no doubt quite sick at the stomach. The boy was not thirteen years of age. The Mexicans mistook the Yankee for a "born veteran" pistol-shooter.—Matamoros Flag.

**MONTEPEPE.**—On the importance of Monterey as an acquisition to us there is a great difference of opinion. That it must prove a very serious loss to the Mexicans, may be inferred from the fact that it was the place where the foundries for the casting of copper balls—cannon and musket—are erected. In its vicinity are the great forges, which produce the iron products, and from these the foundries are supplied with metal for their castings. The city of Mexico contains the powder mills; but the loss of the munificences of shot and ball must be severely felt.

**CONCILIATING THE ENEMY.**—The Flag of the 10th ult. contains a sensible article in regard to the conciliatory policy of the United States government. This policy, the editor says, serves but to make the Mexicans more insolent, and offers them stronger inducements to continue the war, for it is enriching them at the expense of our own citizens. The enemy are enjoying privileges denied to our own people! They accept our favors, laugh at our stupid policy, and assassinate our officers. But make them suffer for the evils instead of the blessings of war, by making them support our army, instead of supporting theirs, and then they will probably soon sue for peace. It ridicules the 'liberal policy,' as it is called, towards the enemy. During the suspension of hostilities they have a first rate opportunity to prepare for another campaign. There officers are allowed the freedom of our camps. They can come to any of our posts, examine our strength and means of defence, lay plans for their capture, and incite their countrymen to resistance."

**A** Mexican paper of the 24th ult. contains the following paragraph, which is important, as it proves that Santa Anna did probably leave the capital for Monterey on the 25th:

"We know that the brigade of cavalry left the capital yesterday on its way to Monterey, and that tomorrow Gen. Santa Anna will leave, who, for the purpose of hastening his march, which was impeded by the want of money, pledged his personal credit. We likewise know that the National Guard Brigade we presume, will leave to-morrow."

An Editorial Convention is to be held at Indianapolis during the first week of the approaching season, at which Editors of all parties will be in attendance as there was at a similar convention last winter. These "re-unions" of the craft, at which all differences are forgotten and all partisan distinctions, for the time, lost sight of, cannot fail to be promotive of harmony and brotherly love. The ties of friendship will thus be relaxed and brightened, and all made to feel that, as there are honest differences in politics, as there are in all other disputed matters, we should have charity in judgment, and kindness in controversy, each towards the other; and this too without a waiver of the manly and fearless independence of thought and expression which characterizes the Press of Indiana as much as that of any other State in the Union. We should take much pleasure in commingling with our brethren at this Editorial Convention, but cannot see now any probability of our being able to be there with them, either at that time or any other during the session.—South Bend Register.

## New Route to Oregon.

Mr. Jesse Applegate addresses a letter to the editors of the United States, with regard to a discovery which admits emigrants to the valley of the Willamette by a southern route. He writes from Fort Hall, September 10th:

The new route follows the road to California about 320 miles from this place, and enters the Oregon Territory by the way of the Clamnet Lake, passes through the splendid valleys of the Rogue and Umpqua rivers, and enters the valley of the Willamette, near its southern extremity.

The advantage gained to the emigrant by this route is of the greatest importance—the distance is considerably shortened, the grass and water plenty, and the sterile regions and the dangerous crossings of the Snake and Columbia rivers avoided, as well as the Cascade mountains—he may reach his place of destination with his wagon and property in time to build a cabin and sow wheat before the rainy season. This road has been explored, and will be opened at the expense of the citizens of Oregon, and nothing whatever is demanded of the emigrants.

Gov. Boggs and party, with many other families of respectability, have changed their destination, and are now on their way to Oregon. Some of the emigrants intend stopping in the Rogue valley, which though not so large, is quite equal to the Willamette for fertility.

A way-bill, fully describing the road, will be prepared and sent to the United States, or to Fort Hall, for the use of the emigrants of 1847, and no pilots will be required.

The exploring party left the upper settlements of the Willamette on the 25th June last—crossed were most promising, and the farmers in high spirits. They met a large emigration from California, consisting of the Hon. Felix Scott, late of St. Charles county, Missouri, and many others who left the United States last year. They gave a decided preference to Oregon over California.

## Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27th.

The London "Times" considers the war between the United States and Mexico, as one of those cases in which it is proper for England to "impose her arbitration." The offer of British mediation was made, under the Peel ministry; next came a demand in a form "requiring an answer." Unhappily, and lastly, comes the "imposition," forcible of course, of British arbitration.

When this matter was first talked about, I took occasion, in one of my letters to the Journal of Commerce, to give some reasons why British mediation, as distinct from that of any other government, ought not to be accepted by the United States. These reasons were found in the policy and practice of the British Government.

Great Britain never permitted mediation in any affairs to which she was a party; but she has ever been willing to offer her mediation in matters concerning other countries. If a dispute arise in regard to the construction of any treaty made through her mediation, she assumes to interpret the treaty, and guarantee its fulfillment. In other words, the execution of the treaty paves the way for the armed intervention of Great Britain.

If it is our policy to avoid any collision with England, then we had better steer clear of her mediation. But it seems that it is no longer to be left to our choice whether we will accept of mediation or not. It is to be "IMPOSED" upon us. That is to say, an armed intervention is to be resorted to, without the pretext of mediation.

Such is the arrogant declaration of the "Times." We shall see whether the paper represents the sentiments of the people and the policy of the ministry, or not.

The threat to "impose" mediation upon the United States, implies that it has already been accepted by Mexico, and that England is, therefore, to undertake to lord it to this government the terms of a treaty of peace.

Lord Palmerston has got his "answer" from this government. He received it some time before the article in the Times appeared; and the character of our answer was doubtless known to, or anticipated by, the author of this impudent menace.

Our government, it is believed, has not received any official rejoinder to the reply which it made to Lord Palmerston's peremptory offer of mediation. If the "Times" article is the rejoinder, or reflects its spirit, then England is as much demeaned as Mexico is.

The wiser and safer policy for England is that which is recommended by the London Spectator; to take possession of the lower provinces of Mexico, Oajaca and Vera Cruz—cut a canal from the Gulf of Tehuantepec to the Gulf of Mexico;—people the country with Englishmen; and "infuse Anglo-Saxon blood into the veins of the Mexicans."

This may not be the worst thing that could happen for Mexico, and it would anticipate our own enterprises by a few years. If the Mexican republic must be established, it is utterly incapable of stable self-government, all its states must soon pass under foreign domination. Santa Anna is right in his late representation, that Mexico is now making a final struggle for national existence.

There is scarcely a doubt that foreign intervention can be obtained by Mexico upon some terms or other. The Mexicans are now offering to sell the country to the United States, but they are willing to seek a temporary relief under foreign dominion.

**THE ARMY.**—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, says:

The worst road the army has to pass is yet before them. Between Saltillo and Monterey is a spur of the famous Sierra Madre, or Sierra Madre—Indian mountain—one upon which would stand impassable. There is, however, no such word as impossible in the American vocabulary, and least of all when an army of brave and ambitious men are commanded to go forward. The mountain passes are favorable to our riflemen, of which the Mexicans have few or none, and of which we have an able body both for the assault, but they are not very victors, and the capture of this city deprives them both of their strongest holds in northern Mexico and the prominent point whence they have been accustomed to receive their munitions of war. Arms are manufactured at San Luis Potosi, and this is the next most important place for defence. Here, the Mexicans have fortified themselves with a small army, and bear no resemblance in point of strength to the defenses at Monterey. At this point our army must prepare to fight the third battle with the Mexicans. Thither, according to the best information from Mexico, and according to the expectation of the Department of War, Santa Anna will concentrate his army. The result will be to be certain a victory to our arms, that a battle shall be fought. We cannot, however, expect such a battle by the 20th of November, which appears to be according to the wish and directions of the War Department.

**WHEAT AND GRAIN.**—Should there be no further increase in the receipts of these articles during the remainder of the present season of navigation, says the Albany Argus, the quantity of four reaching tide-water, this year, will be 3,049,097 barrels; of wheat 2,551,543 bushels; of barley 1,366,915 bushels; and of corn 1,320,170 bush. A quantity altogether unprecedented.

**IRISHMAN CON.**—The British Government has given orders that the mills at the victualling yard, Plymouth, shall grind night and day, Indian corn, for the supply of the suffering Irish population. It is expected that those mills will grind 38,403 pounds of meat per day.

## The Richmond Tragedy.

Mrs. Myer's Letters—continued.

These letters are published, as nearly as can be ascertained, in the order in which they were written. They are generally without date.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3d, 1845.

I trust you will pardon the liberty I take in writing you, and the still greater liberty of begging the favor of you to call here to-morrow at 1 o'clock. I am most anxious to see you, on a matter of the utmost importance to myself—subject which you can readily imagine, and it is so possible for me to explain myself by writing, I should do so, and thus spare you the necessity of seeing me in person: for I fear this necessity may be an unpleasant one to you. I know you will have some scruples as to my request, but I appeal to your kindness of heart, and I know the appeal will not be in vain. If you will be so kind as to call at 1 o'clock to-morrow, you will find me alone, and I will tell you in a few words, the circumstances which it is so necessary for me to confide to you. May I beg the kindness of you to forgive me for this note, for I have hesitated to send it, and you might blame me